

SALEM

DECIDING A TIE.

Turner's Votes Invalid as he Was a Clerk of Election.

ROANOKE TIMES BUREAU,
HOTEL LUCERNE, SALEM, VA.

The commissioners of election who adjourned Saturday to meet again yesterday morning and see that clerical irregularities in the Tinker Creek precinct be corrected, have completed their work, and their certification of the result of the election of officers in Roanoke county was yesterday filed in the clerk's office.

The judges of the Tinker Creek precinct who appeared before the commission were W. B. Underwood, John M. Petty and M. L. Fellers. The clerks were J. W. Bushong and W. L. Engles. The result as to the major offices in the county was announced in Sunday's TIMES.

The commission certified that the following district officers were elected: In the Catawba district: G. W. Lewis, supervisor; John W. Cumb, overseer of the poor; H. H. Brillhart, John W. Cumb and M. M. Moore, justices of the peace; A. C. Goolsby, constable.

In the Salem district: B. P. Thomas, supervisor; J. B. Frier, overseer of the poor; C. M. Webber, J. H. Camper and R. T. Goodman, justices of the peace; James O. Loyd, constable.

In the Cave Spring district: T. M. Starkey, supervisor; Patterson Coon, overseer of the poor; John Coon, F. M. Willett and W. H. H. Richardson, justices of the peace; Thomas R. Kingery, constable.

In the Big Lick district: W. P. Moorman, supervisor; C. P. Vinyard, overseer of the poor; Sidney Muse, W. G. Wood and Giles Gunn, justices of the peace; Wm. Pollard, constable.

The following extract from the commissioners' report will be interesting: "And it also appearing that W. H. H. Richardson and W. P. Turner each received 123 votes for justice of the peace of Cave Spring magisterial district, thereby making a tie, but it further appearing that the said W. P. Turner was one of the clerks of election at said election, thereby, in our opinion, invalidating the votes cast for him as aforesaid, we have therefore rejected the said votes cast for him, and have determined that W. H. H. Richardson was elected justice of the peace of said district, in connection with John Coon and F. M. Willett."

Mr. Richardson is a Democrat and Mr. Turner a Republican.

S. H. C. Greenwood, J. H. Turner and John W. Cumb composed the county electoral commission.

Not Chas. Watkins.

The man who was arrested in Alleghany, Pa., as answering to the description of Charles Watkins, has been turned loose. His name is Jacob Evans, and he is said to be almost a second edition of Charles Watkins. He was raised in Pinecastle and worked for a while in Roanoke for the Crozier Iron Company.

Evans proved an alibi, adducing evidence to show that he was in Roanoke on the day that Watkins murdered his wife near Salem.

BREVITIES.

The junior class of Roanoke College will have a picnic Saturday.

Rush U. Durr, of Roanoke, was in the city yesterday.

The Irving Lyceum will wind up for the summer with a ball at Lake Spring Hotel Thursday evening.

Dr. W. S. Robertson, of Danville, resident physician of the Roanoke Red Sulphur Springs, passed through Salem to the Red yesterday.

Henry Shaw and family, of New Orleans, are at the Roanoke Red Sulphur Springs.

Mrs. C. Powell and daughter, Miss Maude, are at the Lake Spring Hotel.

Miss Bessie Allmon, of Baltimore, will arrive in Salem to-day to visit the family of J. W. F. Allmon.

Col. R. H. Logan leaves for Wytheville to-day on a short business trip.

The Steelton and Dixie Land Companies moved from their office in the Hotel Lucerne to the Horner building, second floor, yesterday.

Walker & Kilburn have removed from the Dillard & Persinger building to the Horner building.

Clerks Gray Chapman and R. L. Fagg left the Lucerne yesterday, the former going to the Roanoke Red, the latter to Montgomery White Sulphur Springs.

Henry Davis and W. K. Gibson, ex-estate agents, have returned to their home in Fannington county.

The TIMES will give full and complete reports of the commencement exercises of the Roanoke College, which begin Sunday. Persons desiring extra copies should apply to THE TIMES correspondent at the Hotel Lucerne.

William Yates, a prominent farmer and cattle man of Flint Hill, Rappahannock county, Va., was in the city yesterday. Mr. Yates has been traveling West and has only recently returned. He expressed himself as well pleased with Salem's progress; in fact, he said it had progressed more than any town he had seen, and Mr. Yates is a man of excellent judgment.

Kell Allen was fined \$50 yesterday for selling liquor on Sunday and \$25 for selling without license, which, with costs, makes his fine \$75. He was bailed in default of payment.

A City Filled With Visitors.

Bristol, Tenn., June 2.—[Special]—The city is full of people who have come here to attend Sullin's College commencement. The baccalaureate sermon was preached Monday night by Rev. James Adams, president of Emory and Henry College, and Rev. W. L. Richardson, of Knoxville, preached the missionary sermon last night. The anniversary of the literary societies was observed today.

The famous Frank Martin case came up in the Hustings Court again this morning. The bond of \$8,000 was renewed and the trial postponed until the next term of court. Martin was tried some weeks ago for the killing of Leap Ireson.

MILLIONS OF NEW STOCK.

The Louisville and Nashville Wants It for a Big Purpose.

NEW YORK, June 2.—[Special]—At a meeting of directors of the Louisville and Nashville road it was decided to call a special meeting to be held July 6 for the purpose of authorizing an increase of the capital stock to \$55,000,000. The present capital is \$18,000,000 and the announced object of the increase is to acquire and provide means to pay the Kentucky Central railroad for cancelling its present existing stock, of which the Louisville and Nashville is now a very large shareholder.

Means will also be provided for the intended purchase of the Louisville and Nashville's proportion of the proposed increase of the capital stock of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis road, of which the Louisville and Nashville holds a great many shares.

Pushing Improvements.

BLUEFIELD, W. Va., June 2.—[Special]—Contractor Normoyle, of Roanoke, to-day began work on the iron highway bridge over the railroad yard at the junction of Mercer street and Princeton avenue. It will be a very substantial structure.

In case of good weather it is expected that trains will be run through on the Clinch Valley extension to Norton by next Sunday. The Norfolk and Western has nearly a thousand men at work west of St. Paul ballasting the track.

The Bluefield Iron Company is building a large addition to their machine shop, which is already under cover. It will more than double the present capacity and give employment to many more men.

Newspaper Man Murdered.

MOUNT PLEASANT, Tex., June 2.—[Special]—O. P. Boyd, local editor of the Titus County Times, was found dead yesterday a short distance from town with his throat cut from ear to ear. He was suspected of being the correspondent of a scurrilous paper published in Kansas City, but it is not known that he was killed on that account. He was 25 years of age and generally believed to be an exemplary young man.

No Tampering With the Mail.

The action of the postmasters of El Paso in refusing to allow the El Paso Times to be transmitted through the mail simply because it contained a synopsis of the opinion of the supreme court of Louisiana compelling the Secretary of State to submit at the next election a constitutional amendment passed by the last general assembly extending the charter of the Louisiana State lottery twenty-five years, is deserving of the severest condemnation and censure, not only because of the injustice of such an arbitrary proceeding, but upon grounds of public policy. The business manager of the Times very properly had this postmaster, who bears the heroic name of Smith, arrested for unlawfully detaining mail matter, and he was bound over to appear before a commission for trial, but the punishment, whatever it will be, even if ever meted out after many months of delay, will not fit the crime. Nothing short of absolute and immediate official decapitation, with whatever other punishment the law provides, would be proper for such officious intermeddling with the mails. If the United States mail is to be subjected to such scrutiny and exclusion by the postmaster at El Paso, the postmasters at various other cities, towns, villages, hamlets and crossroads in the State and throughout the United States have the same right, power and authority, and are of course at liberty to do just as the postmaster at El Paso has done. If the postmaster can stop the transmission of a newspaper because it has in it a decision of a court in regard to the Louisiana lottery, he can also stop it because it mentions the name of the lottery in it, and if he can do this he can stop the Post, because it incidentally mentions the name of the Louisiana Lottery Company in criticizing his official conduct. If he can do this, however, he can override the strongest bulwark of the liberties of the people and violate one of the plainest provisions in the constitution of the United States, thereby completely throttling the press.

Upon grounds of public policy the United States Government should not tolerate such tampering with the mail. It throws open the doors to fraud, and, if permitted, will tend to make the service inefficient and unreliable. Why not detain a letter suspected of containing a lottery advertisement, and why not open it to ascertain if the detention is legal? If its contents are legal why then of course it might be permitted to continue on its journey.

The great wrong done newspaper publishers, however, is to allow a postmaster to authoritatively detain mail matter which in his opinion is illegal. He ought not to be permitted to do this. If the publisher has committed any wrong he can be held responsible and be made to suffer the penalty; but a postmaster may detain an entire edition of a newspaper, entailing a heavy loss upon the publisher, and yet when the matter comes to a final trial the court may decide that the papers are mailable. The damage has then been done the publisher, and there seems to be no adequate remedy for him. Suppose the politics of a newspaper are objectionable to the postmasters generally, and throughout the State they choose to hold a paper because in their opinion it is not mailable, it would thus put it within the power of the postal department to stop the circulation of a newspaper and bankrupt it, leaving the publisher with a lot of suits against postmasters as assets. Such a state of affairs leaves newspaper publishers without adequate remedy, and to allow such arbitrary conduct on the part of officious postmasters is contrary to the institutions of this government, and a violation of the legal maxim that each wrong has its adequate remedy.—Houston (Tex.) Post, May 16.

False Economy

Is practiced by many people, who buy inferior articles of food because cheaper than standard goods. Surely infants are entitled to the best food obtainable. It is a fact that the Gail Borden "Eagle" Brand Condensed Milk is the best infant food. Your grocer and druggist keep it.

THE TIMES desires special correspondents in every town in Southwest Virginia and the Shenandoah Valley.

A NOTABLE JOURNEY.

The Extensive Trip of Two Distinguished Frenchmen.

They Consume Seventeen Months in Traveling Through Countries Which Are Little Known to White Men.

With the march of republican ideas, royalty is every year becoming more ornamental than useful. All that the people require nowadays is that the royal rulers and the nobility shall make themselves as obscure as possible, and keep in the background when matters of public moment are in question. Therefore, it is with some surprise, writes N. S. Adler in Golden Days, we hear of a titled personage doing something useful, as in the case of Prince Henry of Orleans, who, in company with Mr. Bonvalot, a French explorer, has crossed central Asia and performed a most notable journey.

The two men left Paris in July, 1889, and returned in December, 1890, after an absence of seventeen months. They traveled to Russian Turkestan by the Transcaspian railroad; thence passing through Bokhara and Samar, they reached the Chinese frontier at Kulja, where they organized a caravan for their march through the western provinces of the Chinese empire. The Chinese government placed no obstructions in their way, and the real difficulties of the journey did not begin until they reached the famous Lake Lob Nor, discovered by the explorer Prejevalsky, and started southward toward Lhasa, over a route never followed by a European.

Undeterred by the failure of every previous explorer since the days of Huc and Gabet to reach this forbidden, sacred city of the Buddhists, they set out over the plateau, at an elevation of twelve thousand feet above the sea, far from any inhabited center, and traveled southward for two months and a half, until they came almost to the threshold of the Mecca of the Buddhists.

On the way they were dependent for food upon the flesh of some sheep they had taken with them, and they drank tea made of melted ice, which was found to be very salt. Still they pushed on, and the nearer they approached the famous city, the higher grew their hopes that they would be the first to break down the barriers which had kept all Europeans out. Four times Prejevalsky had tried to accomplish this same feat. Once his provisions gave out, compelling him to retreat. Another time he was attacked by a force of Tibetans and driven away.

On another occasion the authorities of Lhasa threatened his party with death unless they retraced their steps. Not long ago, also, Mr. Carey, the English explorer, set out for Lhasa, only to be defeated like his predecessors. The Bonvalot party, however, pushed steadily on, and were not brought to a halt until they were within a day's march on horseback of Lhasa. When finally they stood on the banks of Tengri Nor, they suddenly found insurmountable obstacles before them. The authorities of Lhasa had learned of their approach, and sent them a peremptory command to turn back or perish.

The explorers could almost have seen the sacred city, had it not been for the mountains in the way, and we can imagine their disappointment when they found themselves defeated after enduring terrible hardships for months in the effort to penetrate to Lhasa. They did all they could to conciliate the rulers, but in vain. Every overture was sternly repulsed. The negotiations lasted for several days. Finally, however, the authorities consented to sell to the explorers a few horses and yaks to bear baggage and facilitate their eastern journey. The Tibetans were probably very glad to get rid of the Europeans, and to help them for an ample consideration to get out of the country where there was no welcome for them.

From a geographical point of view this journey to the neighborhood of Lhasa was of considerable importance. The party traveled through a region south of Lob Nor, which was almost a white space on our maps, and they found there an unknown chain of mountains running parallel with the Himalayas, and nearly as lofty. In their opinion these mountains in their highest summits reach an elevation of from twenty thousand to twenty-five thousand feet. Prince Henry christened the highest peaks with French names. They were within sight of these mountains for fifteen days, and saw them extending across their track like an immense white barrier.

It was some time before they found a pass through the mountains which enabled them to go to Tengri Nor. Their march to the frontier of the Chinese province of Yunnan was very trying. At last, after having been seven months without any communication with Europeans, the party reached the first French station on the frontier of Tonquin. Here they found an officer and a few soldiers, who were very much amazed at the arrival of the shattered caravan. The supplies of the party were now nearly exhausted, and in their attire and appearance they showed the terrible hardships they had undergone.

When they reached the Tonquin frontier they were in ready touch with civilization, which could not have been said before the French occupancy a few years ago. They had reached the famous Red river of Tonquin, where a white man's life would not have been safe for a moment until quite recently; but now everything is peaceful there, and the river is busy with commerce. The French have organized a system of junks, which maintain regular communication between the different posts along the river. After four days' journey on one of these junks the party reached Haroi, where they were able soon after to take a steamship for home. It is the most noteworthy expedition that has traveled through central Asia since Prejevalsky's last journey.

POISONOUS FLOWERS.

A Beautiful Greenhouse Plant Which Is Possessed of Toxic Qualities.

The poisoning of several greenhouse workmen by contact with some greenhouse plant was noticed in our columns the other day, says the New York Sun. The name of the plant was not mentioned, but we suppose it must have been the Chinese primrose that is technically known as *primula obconica*. This primrose is one of the most beautiful of the genus, and it is now in full bloom in our conservatories and offered for sale in the florists' shops. Its poisonous character is well known to experienced florists. After handling it they are apt to be affected with an inflammation of the skin of the hands and arms, and often of the face, of an eczematous type.

This lovely little plant is a native of central China, where it was first discovered by Mr. Maries, a botanical collector, who sent seeds of it to England. Plants raised from these seeds bloomed for the first time in Europe in September, 1880. In the following year it was figured and described in the Botanical Magazine, and three years later a colored plate of it appeared in the Garden newspaper. It created a sensation in European gardening circles, and on account of its easy growth, neat habits and winter-blooming nature, and the great profusion and beauty of its blossoms, it has found much favor with English and continental florists.

As it seeded and multiplied freely, it soon found its way to this country, where, till two years ago, it was the reigning favorite both in private and commercial gardens. When its poisonous nature, however, became generally known its popularity received a decided check; but it is such a beautiful little plant that even now cultivators dislike to give it up altogether.

The whole plant—leaves, petioles and flower stems—is covered more or less thickly with jointed hairs, and it is supposed that these hairs cause the poisonous irritation by breaking off and entering the skin of the hand. But all who touch the plant are not poisoned by it. We know of workmen who can handle it with absolute impunity at any time, while others are always susceptible to its evil influence. The back of the hands, between the fingers and the bare arms are the parts affected; the hard palm of the hand escapes uninjured. The face and eyes of some workmen are also poisoned by it, although these parts never touch the plants. One person whom we know of can handle the leaves without any smarting pain, such as the stinging of a nettle, and no pricking as if a cactus hair had entered the skin; but after an hour or two the itching begins, and lasts more or less for several days. In fact, the effect upon the skin presents a good deal the appearance of parsnip poisoning, but it is never so violent or so lasting as that caused by poison ivy.

VARIETIES OF SHINES.

Boot-Blackening as a High Art in the City of Boston.

There is a pleasing mystery about the methods of the boot-blackening fraternity which I do not pretend to fathom, writes Taverner in the Boston Post. Indeed, it has always seemed to me more satisfactory to take them on trust than to seek to penetrate their meaning. For this reason I never ask the "professor" who does me the honor to set off my personal appearance by giving what he guarantees to be a "boss shine" to my boots, to show me his diploma; as long as he does his work well, I am indifferent to the authority under which he practices his art. But I was sorely tempted the other day to depart from my custom in this respect on seeing on a "professor's" placard the following list of boot-blackening operations and the prices for them:

Opera shine, five cents; oil shine, ten cents; Nubian shine, fifteen cents.

Not wishing to appear ignorant of such matters of importance in relation to the polish of the understanding and feeling also that it is always well to leave something to the imagination, I refrained from probing the mystery. Sometime or other, however, I propose to ascertain the nature of these different "shines" by patronizing the "professor" who advertises them, though I have a feeling that it would be what the socialists call "culpable luxury" to pay fifteen cents for a "Nubian shine" unless it has properties beyond those which, in my ignorance, are associated with it.

Lincoln's First Love.

The grave of Annie Rutledge, the early love of Abraham Lincoln, will soon have a fitting monument. The body, says the New York Times, which for nearly fifty-five years has rested in the cemetery at New Concord, Ill., was recently exhumed and buried in Oakland cemetery in this city. It was to rescue from oblivion the remains of a woman so closely and dearly related to Lincoln that a subscription was started some months ago among the citizens of Petersburg for the purpose of erecting a suitable monument. The difficulty in the way was in discovering the grave, which had been beaten down by the storms of years. Old settlers say that a storm any time within a year after the funeral would bring Lincoln the most violent paroxysms of grief. Annie Rutledge died at the age of nineteen of a broken heart, caused by the desertion of Henry McNeil, her lover. It was then that Lincoln began his wooing, and the pair became engaged, but Miss Rutledge died before the date of the marriage arrived.

New Names in History.

The flashing of new names in the world's horizon is always delightful to behold. Here is Edison, who ten years ago was unheard of, whose fame is now blazoned o'er the world. Here is Koch, of Berlin, known to but few at this time of last year, now shining aloft. Here are new names appearing from time to time in literature, some of them luminous. Welcome to all the new lights! It is delightful to see them, and all the more so many of the names that have shone in other years are passing out of sight. It is something to have a "name great in months of wisest censure," even if it be there but for a time.

THE ROANOKE DEVELOPMENT COMPANY.

THE ROANOKE DEVELOPMENT COMPANY.

Is prepared to negotiate with responsible parties seeking the Best Location in Virginia for Manufacturing Purposes. Fuel, Raw Material and Labor can be obtained and handled at this point to the greatest advantage.

The Fine Table Lands along the Roanoke river are exceptionally well adapted for INDUSTRIAL BUILDING SITES.

Rapid Transit by Electric Railway to the center of the city has been assured.

Ample Railroad Facilities for shipment to and from all points North and South.

It has already located four large and valuable industries, employing over 600 hands. For particulars apply to

ARTHINGTON GILPIN,
General Manager Roanoke Development Company, Roanoke, Va.

BLUE RIDGE SPRINGS, VA.

The Popular Summer Resort.

Only 11 Miles East of Roanoke

On mountain summit, Norfolk and Western railroad. Free use of

A Large Hall,

Remote from noise and confusion, for societies wishing to assemble in the mountains of Virginia.

PHIL F. BROWN.
may 22-11

G. C. METZGER & CO.,

OLD RELIABLE

Checkered Front Grocery,

124 Salem Avenue.

Standard and fancy family groceries, the freshest, purest and the best the markets afford.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

Fruits and confections, canned, bottled, evaporated and preserved goods.

All the delicacies and luxuries for the sick and the well.

Our best attention to benefit our patrons.

Agents "White Bread" flour.

Free delivery. Soliciting your favors.

Respectfully,

G. C. METZGER & CO.

Jan 21-6m

G. T. INGERSOLL, JNO. E. PENN.

Pres. and Gen'l Mgr. Vice President.

JOS. T. ENGBLEY, Sec'y and Treas.

ROANOKE ICE COMPANY,

Manufacturers and Shippers of

Pure Ice Made From Distilled Water.

Factory, 331 Second Ave. n. w.,

ROANOKE, VA.

There is only one thing in the world that is what it is CRACKED to be.

We have it.

THE ROSE

PLANING - MILL,

Earneat Ave. Between Sixth

and Seventh Sts.,

Is now prepared to furnish to the trade

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings,

And all mill work at the shortest notice. All orders by mail promptly attended to.

W. H. OLIVER & CO.

apr 21-1y

Roanoke Steam Dye Works

AND

BLEACHERY.

Silk, Cotton and Wool Dyed any color when the original color is favorable.

All kinds of goods soiled, dyed and cleaned. Ladies' kid shoes, gloves and feathers dyed and cleaned.

DEVON & WALSAK, Proprietors.

104 Campbell Street and 22 Commerce Street Roanoke, and Main St., Salem.

Send \$2 and get the weekly edition of THE TIMES for one year and your choice of either the Waverly or Dickens novels complete.

Prices as low as the lowest.

RAILROADS.

N. & W. Norfolk & Western R.R.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 24, 1891.

WESTBOUND, LEAVE ROANOKE DAILY.
7:55 a. m. Arrives Radford 9:25 a. m., connecting at Radford with New River branch leaving daily at 9:45 a. m. Bristol 1:15 p. m. 10:10 a. m. Arrives Bristol 11:35 p. m. Connects at Radford with New River branch leaving Radford 8:05 p. m. daily for Bluefield and Pocahontas.
7:55 p. m. daily for Radford and intermediate stations.

NORTH AND EASTBOUND, LEAVE ROANOKE DAILY.

6:30 a. m. for Lynchburg, Petersburg and Richmond.
12:50 p. m. for Hagerstown, Harrisburg, Philadelphia and New York.
12:45 p. m. daily for Richmond and Norfolk.
5:40 p. m. daily Arrives Lynchburg 7:30 p. m.
11:20 p. m. for Shenandoah.
11:20 p. m. for Richmond and Norfolk.
11:20 p. m. for Harrisburg, Philadelphia and New York and Washington via Shenandoah Junction and H. & O. R. R.
For all additional information apply at ticket office or to
General Passenger Agent, Roanoke, Va.

A. & O. R. R. CO.

TIME TABLE TO TAKE EFFECT 12:01 A. M., SUNDAY, MARCH 15, 1891.

WESTBOUND. EASTBOUND.

First Class. First Class.

No. 3, No. 1. No. 2, No. 4.

Passenger. Passenger.

Passenger. Passenger.

Passenger. Passenger.

Passenger. Passenger.

Passenger. Passenger.

Passenger. Passenger.

Passenger. Passenger.

Passenger. Passenger.

Passenger. Passenger.

Passenger. Passenger.

Passenger. Passenger.

Passenger. Passenger.

Passenger. Passenger.

Passenger. Passenger.

Passenger. Passenger.

Passenger. Passenger.

Passenger. Passenger.

Passenger. Passenger.

Passenger. Passenger.

Passenger. Passenger.

Passenger. Passenger.

Passenger. Passenger.